Amnsements and Meetings Co-Night.

CADEMY OF MUSIC-2 P. M.: Opera, "Faust." Daly's THEATRE-2 and S : " Wives." PALY'S THEATHE 2 and S: "Wives."
FIT: AVEST: THEATHE Opera Bound, 1:30: "Girofle-Girofla." S: "Les Brigands,"
HAVERLY'S THEATHE 2 and S: "The Tourists in the Pullman Palace Car." LEXINGTON AVENUE OFERA HOUSE-2 and 8 : "H. M. S. IN ACCUMENT -2; "H. M. S. Pinafore." S;

"The Bohemian Girl."
NEW-YORK CIRCUS-NO. 730 Brondway. 2 and 8.
Publification 2 and 8: "Frizin Ireland."
SAS FERACISCO MINSTREES OFFICE HOUSE—2 and 8.
Variety.
BIANDARD THEATRE—2 and 8: "H. M. S. Finafore."
UNION SQUARE INEXTINE—1:45 and 8: "French Flats."
BALLACE'S THEATRE—1:30 and 8: "Our Girls."

AMERICAN ART GALLERY-Exhibition, AMERICAN INSTITUTE-Exhibition, Day and Evening, Chickling Hall-2 P. M.: Dickens Reading STRINGAY HALL-Symposiny Rehearsal.

Inder to Apperusements. AMEST MENTS - 9th Page - 6th column.

BANKING HOUSES AND BANKERS - 8th Page - 4th column

BOALT AND ROOMS - 9th Page - 5th column

BUSINESS CHANCES - 8th Page - 4th column

BUSINESS NOTICES - 4th Page - 1st column. COLEMBRIS SOURCES S. Page 4th column
DANGING ACADEMIES 9th Page 3d column
LIVELIST NOTICES 8th Pag 4th column
LIVELIST NOTICES 8th Pag 4th column
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FISSNIAL 8th Page 3d and 4th columns.
FISSNIAL 8th Page 6th column.
GRATIS AND FENDERS 6th Page 6th column.
HOTELS 6th Page 6th column. HOTELS -6th Page -6t column:
HOTELS -6th Page -6th column.
HOTELS AND BROOMS WANTED -6th Page -6th column.
Let Cream-6th Page -6th column.
INSPECTION - 9th Page - 1st, 2d and 3d columns.
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Law Schools - 9th Page -6th column.
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SAYINGS BANKS - 8th Fuge - 4th column.

S MINOS W Mars - 9th Page - 4th column:

F MINOS W Mors - 9th Page - 4th columns

SPECIAL NOTICES 5th Page 6th - mm

SPECIAL NOTICES 5th Page 6th - mm

STARES A R MARS - 5th Page - 5th and 6th

> Dusiness Komers. " ALDERNEY BRAND "

columns.

STIANTES OFFIN Sth Page -5th column.

Track type - 9th Page - 31 column.

CONDESSED MILK

LAHY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum, SEMI-WETELY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per an. WETELY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. eash in advance PRANCH GERICES OF THE TRIBUNE. New-York-No. 1,238 Breadway, corner Thirty-fist-st.; No. 308 West Twenty-third-st., corner Fighthsave; No. 760 Third-ave, corner Forty-reveal-st.; No. 92 East Fourteenth-st., corner University of the School of th

SGTON-No. 1 322 F-80 ovpox-No. 20 Belford-st., Strand.

## New York Daily Eribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1879.

## WITH SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Founters,-The Turkish treasury is greatly impoversis d. — The Cuban Emancipation bill is regarded with satisfaction at Havana. — The pared to employ all the legitimate influence Governor of Herat is practically imprisoned in his citadel by his troops, ...... Germany and Austria friends and in preventing fraud. This power are to not together on the Egyptian question.

Democrac,—It is probable that all the Republican

State to ket except one candidate is elected. === Mr. Washbura has won his suit against a Buffale maurance company for the loss of his mill in Minnesota, ==== A grand Baptist Church has been dedicated at St. Louis, ==== Mr. Leonard, of Leonardiown, Md., has been killed in an election affray.

CHY AND SUBURBAN.-A bookkeeper of the were further examined yesterday. ==== Additional testimony was taken in the Merrill will case. The Rev. Matthew Hale Smith died, - Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (4123g grains), 89.69 cents. = Stocks feverish and thicknating. closing with a rather steadier feeling.

The Weather.-Tribung local observations in-Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 50°; lowest, 35°; average, 41%°.

The Rev. Dr. Whedon continues his controversy with Oliver Johnson, making a rejoinder upon another page in which the record of the Governor, is now to be transferred to Mr. and Kelly vote down to about an even thing, Methodist Church during the slavery agitation is warmly defended.

A correspondent contributes an article elsewhere upon one of Charles Sumner's visits to Lordon. It embodies a discriminating estimate of the dead statesman's character, and gives some pleasant anecdotes of his acquaintanceship in London.

A Boston correspondent calls attention to some curious results in the voting on Tuesday. These show that though Butler was defeated, his hold on the Democratic party of Massachusetts is actually strengthened. Even the historic name of Adams could not keep as many votes for the regular Democratic ticket as were given to Abbott last year, and in eleven of the mineteen cities of the State Butler received more votes than last year. General Butler will never be elected Governor of Massachusetts, but judging from present appearance, he can amuse himself by running for the office as long as he lives.

bookkeepers of a well-known bank is a curi- the Republican party because it had not conosity among embezzlements. The cashier who suited their wishes in its nonfinations. In a is lured to his ruin by bad company of both State as closely balanced as this it would not sexes is an old story. The teller who be strange if these advantages should turn the uses money to speculate in stocks and is scale for the Republicans. Virtually, these stranded by a sudden ebb of the tide, purists were anxious to keep the power is nearly as familiar a figure. But a book- to do mischief in the hands of the most keeper holding an important position in unscrupulous set of Democrats, at the great a bank and engaged in one of the most prac- risk of surrendering control of the National tical and prosaic businesses in the world, who Government to dislovalists and repudiators, of "dream numbers" in his very confession, is a consequence in the community. Surely a novelty among delinquents of his class. There greater risk was never taken for more unare more strange things in the highly respec- worthy ends. table and exceedingly commonplace precincts of banks than the novelists have told us.

It would hardly be an exaggeration to say that the perplexing and painful questions raised in the letter of our London correspondent on the Irish land agitation are answered in the letter of a staff correspondent in Montana, also printed to-day. In that far-off Western country there is land of wonderful fertility to be had for next to nothing, and all kinds of mechanical and agricultural labor are in great demand. There is room in this Territory alone for a population of millions, and into the great fertile Northwest all Ireland might be emptied without filling it. But the missing link in the process is itself an Irish bull-the extreme difficulty of getting from the one place to the other. Time may solve it, but just now the land agitation in the older country has passed beyond the point where talk of slow and peaceful measures will be listened to. The leaders are using all the arts of the demagogue, the lower orders are indulging in violence as well as threats. and no one has yet proposed a feasible scheme of reform. A new interest has been

given to the agitation by a speech from John Bright, which will be found elsewhere.

Better and better. The further light east upon the result in this State by the latest returns is such as to justify a positive claim, no less than three of the Republican candidates besides Mr. Cornell have been elected, and the assertion of a probability amounting almost to certainty that two others have also been elected. Indeed it now becomes a question whether the can State ticket been elected. Tur TRIBUNE has made special efforts to where they were still lacking. With the results very few cases where they were necessary, Hamilton Ward for Attorney-General has a majority of more than 9,000, Mr. Wadsworth for Controller a majority of more than 8,000. General Carr for Secretary of State one of 4,500, and Mr. Hoskins for Lieutenant-Governor one somewhere about 1,400. The returns upon the vote for State Treasurer are so incomplete that no definite statement of them can be made, but there is nothing to show that Mr. Wendell is running behind his ticket, or is in any danger of defeat. So that by the returns as they now stand THE TRIBUNE's estimate made on the morning after election-made by The and uniformly adhered to ever since-has been singularly confirmed. If now it shall appear that Mr. Soule has been also elected, in spite of the special effort made against him, the Republican triumph will be complete and great.

REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS.

As the smoke clears, it is seen that all the practical advantages of victory rest with the Republicans. It is the chief of these advantages that they have found certain issues upon which the party can be completely united, and upon which the people are disposed to sustain it overwhelmingly. To the Democratic party the election has only brought division and hopeless wrangling. It knows less than ever on what ground to make the fight for the Presidency, and defeat has been of use only in teaching it not to make the fight on any ground yet tried. Already there is much talk in Democratic circles of an earnest effort to arouse public opinion on the subject of the tariff and the internal revenue. Clear-headed Democrats see that they are sure to be beaten if they make the revolutionary action of Congress, or the suppression of Republican votes at the South, or the exclusion of a candidate who rests his claim wholly on the pretence that this wholesale suppression of Republican votes was lawful, the basis of their appeal to the people.

The Republicans have gained every important point in the political battle-field. They have elected the Governor and Legislature of every disputed State, save one. They are preof the State Governments in encouraging may be of the utmost value, if an attempt should be made to cause a contested election. Especially in New-York, New-Jersey, Con-Directors of the new Wabash, St. Louis and necticut, Maine and Ohio the Republicans are Pacific blue were elected at Tolodo, Ohio, yesterday. in the best possible position to guard against those schemes to which a Democratic party led by the chief of Cipher Alley would naturally resort. They even have power, if they think it best, to avoid the possibility of cor-Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank has embez- the count, by appointment of electors from gled \$38,455. === The affairs of the Ocean Bank | certain States in accordance with provisions of the Constitution. Laws can be passed, also, if it is necessary in any State, to guard the honest voters against fraud, and to render a false or disputed count of the votes impossible. In this State especially, confessedly the key of the battle-ground, the Republicans have

political power has been in the hands of Governor Robinson, and it has been used unscrupulously. All the power that he had, and Legislature in full sympathy with the new Cornell. A vast power was possessed by the Governor in respect to the official bodies in this city, and the attempt to prostitute these official trusts to the uses of faction was the main cause of anxiety during the last campaign. Now it is certain that there can be no successful attempt to bulldoze this city into the support of an unwelcome Presidential candidate. The Aldermen side with the Anti-Tilden element. The Governor and the Legislature will probably take care to undo whatever has been unworthily and unlawfully done by the Tilden faction in order to capture control of the Police Board and other important departments. It is not improbable that a Republican Governor and Legislature may find something to say about the conduct of the Ring in Brooklyn, and in some other cities now under Democratic rule. A thorough purification, by expulsion of corrupt officials, might make a great difference in the political situation prior to the Presidential election.

All these advantages the Deputy Demo-The defalcation of one of the most trusted crats and the Scratchers wished to take from steals money, sometimes \$400 or \$500 a day, merely to satisfy their personal gradges, and to speculate in "policy" tickets with, and talks to prove that they were really persons of some

> Holding the power in all the doubtful States, with perhaps one exception, the Republicans are ready to open the contest of 1880 with fair prospects. It will be their own fault, now, if they suffer themselves to be beaten by any fraud in a Northern State-and the use of great many people guessed nearer than that and fraud and force in the South they will take for granted. They are able to make ample provision, during the next four months, for any concervable dispute as to the electoral votes of a Northern State, and that duty should not be negle ted. They hold a position, in it is printed with single leads only between in which they have been entirely sustained by the people. Unless they blunder most strangely, they can elect the next President, and shape the history of the country for the next decade.

> > AMNESTY IN FRANCE.

Louis Blanc, the French Radical, is pleading for plenary amnesty with his old-time fire and eloquence. He asserts that the Confed. erates in the United States were not entitled to as much consideration as the imprisoned and exiled Communists, inasmuch as the planters had nothing but force on their side, whereas the Paris insurrection was an out-

the monarchical tendencies of the Bordeaux "200,000 voters stayed away from the polls," Assembly. This fanciful comparison is based So it all seems to be accounted for, and we hope upon the erroncous assumption that the to the satisfaction of the Democrats who were Confederates were accorded full pardon "lulled into a sense of false security," and and were reinvested with political rights led by the prophet's confidence to wager as soon as they laid down their money on the result. We have not the arms. The orator, moreover, everlooks remotest idea who the Albany oracle is, the fact that in the American civil conflict but from the prominence given to his atteramnesty was granted from generous impulses ances and the stress laid upon the perfect and motives of public policy, and not as an coincidence of his views and opinions with act of political justice to the rebellious South. those of the Governor, it is not unlikely last candidate of all has not also rulled He does not advocate plenary amuesty on the that he may be either Governor Robinthrough, and thus the whole Republi- ground of elemency and compassion. He de- son himself or some one very nearly man's it as a reparation for injuries done and related to him, We infer this from crimes committed. In his view of the case, the circumstances attending the publicasecure the complete returns from counties the Communists are defenders of the Republic tion. Still it may be Mr. Weston, and victims of sweeping, indiscriminate and the pedestrian-the relation between prothus obtained, and with careful estimates in a d.sloyal repression, and their reinstatement in the rights of French citizenship will be an acknowledgment that they were right and Thiers was wrong in the civil war of 1871. If ever a political crime was stamped out with fire and iron, and branded for all time as odious, it was this Paris insurrection. How many men, women and children were shot down in the streets when the barricades were battered down, neither historian nor journalist has ventured to estimate. After the capture of the city the machinery of civil and military courts was set in motion, and for two years punishment was dealt with relentless tury. One writer, whose sympathies are not with the Commune, places the number TRIBUNE alone among the papers of this city, of prisoners who were condemned to death, imprisonment or exile as high as 13,450. Without seeking to justify the revolutionary excesses of the insurgents, as Louis Blanc unquestionably does, we must admit that the reprisals were swift and terrible. The justice meted out was like vengeance. Not only were assassins and incendiaries punished with the outstretched arm of the law, but peace-loving tradespeople and innocent children were shot down in the

> in the streets. So far as any political blunders and crimes can be atoned for, compensation has been made in blood and tears for the insurrection of the Commune. Is it worth while to keep poor old Blanqui any longer ont of the Assembly after he has passed thirty-six years in prison for fanaticism rather than crime, or to place Rochefort, Arnould and all the other political offenders under the ban of criminal saying "Nay!" He asks for justice, not mercy. He demands amnesty as a reparation for the crimes of Versailles and Thiers's Govof condemning such "loyal sons of the Re-"public" for their heroism and virtues rather pleads in this spirit be cannot with fairness pardon all the Communists.

barricades or condemned to exile in New-Cal-

edonia merely for following the armed mob-

AN ALBANY PROPHET.

There is one person to Albany who knew a great deal more about the election before it House. came off than he does now. Then he talked like an oracle. He philosophized, moralized and prophecied; and facts and figures of the most astonishing character rattled out of him like peas out of a pod. His remarks were deemed of in short-hand, fired over the wires and lines, in a manner calculated to alarm raption in the election or fraud and dispute in timid Republicans and induce confiding Democrats to lay large wagers on Robinson's election. He had been through the State and talked with the voters, and he knew all about it. Robinson's majority over Cornell would exceed 25,000, and nobody need be surprised if it should reach 50,000. He had made a careful analysis of the gained incalculable advantages. An enormous clusive reasons for his confidence, He up last year's Greenback between Robinson and Kelly; told just what Kelly's vote would be, and how much ten-fold more, because of the election of a Robinson would gain, and where, and why; and then, after he had ciphered the Cornell he marched off into the rural districts and picked up enough Republican farmers who would vote for Robinson because he had kept taxes down, to make, with the "Hen Party," 50,000 majority for Robinson. This part of his conclusions he reached by figuring percentages. As, for instance, after having addressed nineteen Republican farmers who were going to vote for Cornell, he found one who was going to scratch. That made a group, and gave a basis for calculation, One in twenty," he said, "will scratch, " In a million votes that makes 50,000 against "Cornell and for Robinson." Nothing could be surer than that. So it was published conspicuously, and it seemed so plausible that many Democrats put up their money on it. They have since wished they hadn't.

And this person not only knew all this for certain himself, but he averred that the Republican managers knew it; that they had access to the evidence upon which Robinson's election was predicated, and could not help knowing it. They were simply lying, he said, to keep up the courage of their followers. And then reaching over into the future he made ominous predictions as to the effect of such deception upon the Republican party. It would demoralize them, he said, to such an extent that they could make no fight in next year's Presidential canvass. "If you bill your followers into a sense of false security," he continued, "and then are beaten, they will never "trust you ag in," a remark which it is to be hoped those who lalled their followers with double-leaded prophecies will seriously ponder. Now it happens somehow that the acthal vote does not verify the predictions of this Albany prophet. There was something the matter with the percentages. Robinson did not get his 25,000 sure, or 50,000 possibly, over Cornell; didn't get any, in short. On the contrary, Cornell got nearly 50,000 majority over Robinson; in view of which fact the prophecy of the Albany seer can hardly be called close. A didn't think it worth while to print it in double leads, or even publish it at all Inthis state of things the prophet has been called on for an explanation. He makes it. though he seems a good deal bewildered, and respect to all the great questions of the day, the lines. It lacks the strength of the prophecy, and has none of the astonishing qualities of the previous publications. He says it was all right, only the Democrats

could not get out their vote; that "certain general causes contributed to the disaster"; that "this is the season of the Republican "boom"; that "every two or three years "there is a reaction in politics which can be "traced to no particular cause, but which "leads to strange results"; that the "elec-"tion was at a wrong time, when the current "was running strongly in the wrong direc-"tion," and that Cornell " received the whole "purchasable vote in a solid body." Robinson

burst of exaggerated patriotism provoked by was defeated, he says, "because more than gramme and performance would seem to suggest him; or Mr. Norman Taylor, the Pieeater-he too is apparently a man of very sanguine temperament.

> Symphony Society this evening the serious work of the musical season will be fairly begun. It is an encouraging sign of a growing public interest in the higher kinds of music that Dr. Damrosch's enterprise receives this year a liberal support. He has pursued a worthy object with dignity and intelligence, and he has earned the respect and regard of the sincere

THE MUSICAL SEASON.

With the opening concert of the New-York

friends of art. The first concert of the New-York Philharmonic Society will soon follow. The demand for seats and boxes is understood to have been enermous, far surpassing the expectations of the managers, and there are unmistakable indications that with Theodore Thomas at the head of the orchestra the Society is about entering upon a very active revival. Thomas has been absent from New-York long enough to be missed and not long enough to be forgotten, and his reappearance in the place which he never should have been allowed to leave will be an occasion for general rejoicing. We risk little in predicting for the Philharmonic Society a season of uncommon brilliancy and vigor;

large subscription list. If the opera season has not felt the impulse of prosperous times in the same degree as the best concert enterprises, that is certainly not the fault of the public. There was every disposition in New-York to sustain opera with the greatest liberality; people are enger to be prosecution ? Louis Blanc is not content with amused; money is plenty; and the success of certain favorite artists last year had opened an opportunity which judicious management would not have failed to improve. A comernment. He cries out against the injustice parison, however, of the prospectus with the representations shows such a remarkable contrast between promise and performance that than their treason and atrocities. When he dissatisfaction is almost universal. The charming prima donna who made the success of the cite the precedent of American namesty, nor last season, and whose name headed the list expect moderate Republicans in France to of advertised stars, remains on the other side of the Atlantic; a third of the subscription bas elapsed; no satisfactory explanation is offered to the public, and contradictory statements on the subject issue from the Opera

The company, apart from the missing prima doma, though notably deficient in some January, 1862, for five trying years. But it is to be respects, is as good as that of last season. ances Miss Hauk; Miss Cary and Aramburo such importance that they were taken down | certainly are an excellent exchange for Pisani and Frapolli; Mlle. Ambre is better than printed here with two leads between the Parodi; and Behrens, whom we shall hear next week, will console us for the loss of Foli. Yet it is undeniable that the audiences are him the terror of the enemies of the Republic. He cold and cross, and the prospect for the secin which a careful ensemble was to make amends for the absence of an eminent prima donna, they would not have had much reason to be displeased with representations like those vote, and could give the most con- of "Linda" this week and of "Faust" on the the dramatic business was exclusively in the hands second night of the season. Although the one of the Church, and when the mysteries, merulaties For President, Clystos impson Grant, of Galena, was marred by a poor Mephistopheles and the other by an imperfectly trained chorus, both were distinguished by a certain sentiment and elegance which we do not often find in the performances at our Academy of Music. But the subscribers were invited to entertainments on a much grander scale; and as they do not get what they had been led to expect, they are not in a humor for enthusiasm even at what is good. Some of the other performances would have taxed the good nature of the most indulgent audience in the world. Everywhere, we presume, the public is more or less impressed by bounce-tor a little while. But in this country all men soon find their proper

CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

It will be strange if the visit of Mr. George Jacob Holyoake to this country does not result in the es tablishment here of a system of cooperative stores for the working classes, such as he has been so largely instrumental lu founding and carrying forward to success in Great Britain. His addresses set torth so clearly the manner of conducting these stores, and describe so well the benefits they have conferred upon the poorer classes, that public atcention on this side of the Atlantic will be certain to be directed to the system, and some effort to introduce it in our principal cities will naturally tollow, The fact that the Rochdale plan has demonstrated its value by an experience of twenty years, that aundreds of stores are working under it to-day profits among their members, while furnishing pure food at the ruling market rates, challenges attention; and the connected fact that the system is the outgrowth of the intelligence, business talent and integrity of the laboring classes, and is not a gift to them from men who have no need of its advantages, most create surprise and admiration. We had heard in this country a great deal of these Rochdale stores be fore, but here comes the man who has spent a large share of a lifetime devoted to philanthropy in working out the theory and practice upon which their success has been based, and who now give us the assurance that the theory is sound and its practical application feasible and beneficial. The words of such a man will have a vital interest for the American workingmen. He shows them that it s possible while purchasing needed supplies for their families to be constantly saving money in the direct ratio of their purchases; so that at the end of the year they may have bfly or a hundred doihars taid by at interest where they now have nothing. He shows, too, that by the joint effort of many cooperative stores a purchas ing agency may be created, commanding the services of the best buying talent, procuring goods of the best quality in the best markets, and insuring to the consumer, no matter how small his pur chases may be, unmunity from fraud a dadultertion. The cooperative store, as described by Mr. Holyoake, is a guarantee of good weight, honesi measure and genuine quality, and is at the same time a savings bank in which the profits on the articles sold accumulate for the benefit of the purchasers. Cooperative stores are not wholly unknown in the

United States. A few years ago a number were set up in the cities and large towns of the Eastern and Middle States, but most of them came to grief. In many cases they were speculations under the guise of philanthropy; in others they were badly managed. If we are not mutaken, they were all founded

failure in England, of selling close down to the cost | ther blandering. Can they help themselves ? Suppose, price, and thus underselling the regular shops. They maintained no general purchasing agency, and could give their enstomers no better opportunity for getting articles from from adulteration than could the other retail concerns. Their failure is no argument against the introduction of the system which has succeeded so well in England. It may be that cooperative stores are not as much needed here as in the old country. The average American takes so eagerly to barter and traffic, and is so ready to bandon a slow-going success on the farm for the chance of a more rapid one in the corner-grocery. that there is, we imagine, greater competition here n most lines of trade, and consequently smaller profits, than in the Old World, w ere shop-keeping s a calling descending from father to son, and an stand is a valuable property in itself by reason of the run of business which comes to it from habit. We hope, at all events, that the adulteration of food has not been carried to such an extent here as to place us in the condition in which the cooperative stores found the English working people, whose tastes had to be educated to like genuine articles. "When we offered pure flour," says Mr. Holyoake, why the women would not take it. They had never seen it before; they didn't like it; it was not ande white by ingredients mixed with it for that purpose. When we offered them pure coffee they thought we were going to poison them. They had never seen it, and the aroma they never knew."

But though the American retailer may be content with smaller profits than his British cousin, and be more conscientions in the matter of the quality of his goods, there is field enough here for the working out of the cooperative scheme which has proved so remarkably successful in the English manufacturing towns. We should be glad to see the experiment fairly tried. Those who are disposed to make the attempt should realize, however, that there is no magic in the name cooperative which will make unskilfulness and shiftlessness succeed, and should understand that business sagacity and strict integrity are essential features of the Rochdale plan.

The North American Review for November, consisting of several private letters written in March, April, May and June, 1861, by Edwin M. Stanton to James pecuniary success is already secured by the Bachanan, of whose Cabinet he had just been a member. These letters were sent from Wash- for Headricks," but it is sad to notice that a section ington for the intermation of the ex-President, and they are so ultra-Democratic in tone that the incautious reader may infer from them that their writer, who afterward became Mr. Lincoln's radical War Secretary, must have been guilty of gross duplicity. In these letters be condemins and dernies the Republican party, and warmly defends the Administration of Mr. Buchavan; repeats a story ne has heard about "the trepulation of Lincoln"; Administration of Mr. Buchavae; repeats a story the has heard about "the trepudation of Lincoln"; States a prevalent impression that "in less than thirty days [Jefferson] Davos will be in possession they would are McDonald or English for it. of Washington "; says there is a rush for spoils, and by the time the patronage is distributed, the Republican party will be dissolved"; declares that General Dix has been ignored because he is a Demperat, and is discusted and will resign, and that the Administration is almost "exchisively devoted to Black Republican interests "; and finally (just after Bull Run) that " it is not unhasely that some change in the War and Navy De. Senate now farmshes an adamonal reason. There partments may take place, but none beyond these two departments until Jefferson Davis turns out the whole concern." This certainly does not sound much like the language of the earnest and patriotic man who directed the movements of the Army from January, 1862, for five trying years. But it is to be remembered that Stanton was a D-mocrat; that he had never been a Republican, and disliked the all) Arditi, are here again; Mile, Valleria bulwhose Attorney-General he had been, and who was John Kelly the watch was locked up in a safe place. still his political client. With his appointment as Secretary of War six months after the last of these letters was written, a frenzy of patriousin seized him which transformed his life and made can scarcely have been cordially liked by James and subscription is not brilliant. If the public | Buchanan after he received the war portfolio from had been bidden to a series of entertainments | Simon Cameron. What he said before that is of far | Emperor of Caima-or whoever the interviewer was it cannot be held to diminish one lots his title to | ne supposes the ex-President means to try it again; the Nation's gratifude.

Every reader knows that there was a time when of miracie plays were given exclusively up clesiastical superintendence. There is a touch of the Middle Ages in the Church and Stage Guild greedy. which has been organized in England, the purpose of which is to raise the tone-moral, intellectual and artistic-of the drama. The members of the Guild are members of the Church and of the Stage; and several clergymen, apparently of excellent standing, have joined the association. A principal object on the part of the religious members, as set forth in one of the society's publications, is " to resent and give reasons for resenting the imputation of the religious world, that going to the theatre, either as spectator or actor, is in any way unconstian." Miss Emity Faithfull is one of the leading sports of the Guild, which owes its existence mainly to the activity of Mos Nina Cole. The theatre itself has furnished members in such artists as the Kendals, Mrs. Chappen dale, Miss Ward, and Mr. Charles Warner We do not see that this Guila proposes to itself any definite practical perpose, such as that of offering rewards for the production of dramas of a superior character. These church people are to work indirectly by lending to the theatre their personal countenance, and thus encouraging respectability and decency in its management. In this course, there is certainly a degree of good sense. The morality of the stage will undoubtedly be promoted by the morality of its patrous, who usually receive at the theatre the entervalument which it is reasonably supposed will be relished by them. No harm can come of a truer sympathy between respectable and that they have accumulated milions society and the stage; and inasmuch as we are of capital and divided other millions of always to have a theatre, it is well to have it, as much as possible, attractive to the best rather than

to the worst classes. The Kansas Preedmen's Relief Association has made another appeal to the country for pecuniary ass stance in the work which it has undertaken of providing for the wants of colored emigrants from be South who have sought an asylum in that State, The Association has already done much for these fugitives, many of whom, as the society's circular states, are now settled in coionies. But many must be aided during the approaching Winter; some perhaps must be fed until the harvest is gathered next year. Further immegration is also anticipated this Fall and next Spring; and the treasury of the society is empty, the contributions having gradually denunshed. There was an arrival of over 200 refugees on the 17th of Octooer, and hundreds are known to be on their way. The tide of immigration may in time be turned in other directions, so that the burden of assisting these fugitives may not fall altogether upon Kansas; but of this, at present, there is no prospect. We need not point out the claims of these poor people upon the benevotent, or such claims have already been fully recogn zed. The Association has received from the people of wenty-one States the sum of about \$10,000, which has been judiciously expended. Those who have aiready given will probably be willing to give something more, when they learn that more is imperatively needed; and others who have withheld their contributions may think it worth while to investigate the matter. Supplies or money may be sent to Governor J. P. St. John, or to C. E. Wheeler, secretary of the Association, at lopeka.

The Blaine boom has a perceptible lead of the

tions to behave themselves during the coming session of Congress. They declare a determination not to allow the Republicans to prod them into fur-

for instance, some me idlesome Republican me aber introduces a constitutional amendment forbiding the payment of all Southern claims, what will the De accrars do with it? The Solid South will never consent to its adoption, and there can be no dodg-ing the question save with fatal results. Filden's little game for the next few months will be to lie low and appear indifferent. David Davis thinks if he lived in New-York there would be a lively demand next year for his particular brand of scotbing syrue.

Senator Beck confesses that the outlook has for him a muddled aspect, but he thinks Tilden is disposed of. As for Kelly, he has no doubt about his fate. "He is stamped out, and I am glad of it, Tammany, as now constituted, had to be crushed, old-established green-arccer's or haberdasher's and it has got its death blow." Beek seems to think that it is a pretty general Democratic funeral for Presidential condidates, for he adds that the Westero people don't want Bayard, and won't have him, claim that Hancock has any prospects. His conclusion is: "It may be that Horatto Seymour or Sanford E. Church will come to the front," This melancholy array of possibilities shows how short the party is of available candidates.

Butler doesn't say he will try it again, and Massa-chusetts ventures to hope he has his fill at last.

Ex-Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, writes to a friend in Washington that the Union elemen: in his State is fusing again, and there is a prospect of its rallying the same Republican vote it gave in 1861. "The whoop kept up for Grant," he adds, "is not carrying with it the men who can control the matter at the critical moment. There is a quiet, steady undercurrent favorable to Secretary Sherman which does not boil and bunble on the surface."

Fraud is the only Democratic issue still living, and that is aimed in the wrong direction.

Governor Robinson is prancing around and showing a very sore head caused by the yanking of his scalp by John Kelly. He doesn't talk like a man who is auxious to "defy" Tammany again immediately.

A solemn consultation has been held by the Indiand Democrats on the condition of the party in New-York State, It convened in Indianapolis on Wednesday ovening, and its leading spirits were Hendricks, Considerable attention has been given to a rather | McDonald, Voorbees, English, Gavernor Williams, ensational contribution to political history in the members of the State Committee and several Congressmen. The unbappy quarrel in New-York was viewed by the entire assemblage, and by Hendricks in particular, "with extreme solicitude," The "solicitude" was accompanied with "enthusiasia which shared the former did not share the latter. Indeed, this obstinate min rity went so far as to mye that the saving of New-York was more important than the nonmation of Hendricks to the first place on the ficket for 1880. Hendricks and Voorun cated. After the meeting the same numerity

The Anti-Filden Democrats are holding the Claim-

There is a strong prospect that an extra session of the Micargan Legislature will be held soon. There death, to make some necessary changes in the State laws, and the necessity of filling the vacancy in the

The Hon, S. S. Cox, it is said, does not carry the beautiful water which the New-York letter-curriers slate tour of speech-anking in favor of

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sargament. We have here what seems to be a paraphrase of the late interview between General Grant and the less consequence than what he did after that, and | The noble inquirer has even-mily just intimated that to which the great warrier replies in just indigen-

PERSONAL.

Wagner is going to spend the Winter at Panish pro, Lary, where, it is said, he mitends to write

Mr. Spurgeon said the other day that now, sint, e days of Lutter, men stand storing at the truth Senator Conkling is in town on his way to

Wascheston, but is quite th. His friends do not exress any marm, but are nevertheless a good deal sur-Mrs. Lucy Stone is quoted by The Cincinnati

tracette as saying that Chief-Justice Chase office sand to mer: "I see no chid to the good to come from woman's uffrage, both on the elections and on the elected, and The era of good feeling has come in Ken-

neay-or, at least, it is obviously coming. For The courier-Journal thus alludes to the death of Mr. Cuaner; "Il was a hard one to tackle. He was a good ther, God oe with hom, and may be rest in peace!" Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson Butler has a Royal commission to paint the Defence of Rorke's Drift, she was been making prointingly studies at Ports worth

Miss Minnie Hauk has just appeared in London as Mignon, and The Daily News of that city says that the performance "was one of special excellence, and there can scarcely be a doubt that Mass. Hank's Mignon will prove as attractive as ner Carmen."

A worthy lady who has recently celebrated er 100m paraday can be seen any evening at her house in Mechanicsville, N. Y., baking griddle cakes for her grandchildren, and going about her work as cheerfully as any girl of sixteen plans embroidery. Five years ago

The scene in which the Duke of Baylen assed for the Spanish King the hand of the Archdneses Christina was as imposing as anything in the Middle Ages. The Austrian Emperor stood on a dafa at one end of a lofty apartment fixed with the brilliantly-colored earings of seven centuries of Hapsburghs. He was in full uniform and surrounded by his court and minus ry' and he Hungarian guards in their rich uniforms. The Accaducness went through her part of the erre-menty in a charming costume of pink satin and pearls.

The late Bishop Whittingham followed in ats wit the example of many wise and distinguished persons who have died in the past few years. He" most numbiy and carnestly " desired and requested that no needless expense or parade be made in his funeral, that It be "entirely without adoruments, decoration of symbol of the kind commonly used as paraphernalla of death and mourning, and that it take place where is turner des red what has so much more tenderness an sacendity than the oronary fashion of buriais—tha necessary removals of his body "be made after the old wont, by means of a bier borne by the appointed When Mr. Ruskin showed Prince Leopold the

other day over his musedm at Walkiey, he particularly called the Prince's attention to the large picture of the Madouna and Car ainted by Verroceato, the master of Leonardo 6. . . . . . . . He dweit enthusiastically on the teacoings and technical merits of this ploture, on its essons of the reverence that is due to woman. That picture, he said, was an answer to the inquiry often art ?" It was perfect in all ways, in drawing, in coloring; on every part the artist had worked with the ut most toll man could give. Then they looked at the ex-cusion to direction of precious stones. "I went," said Buskin, "to get everything beautrial. I am proad to say that, unlike other collectors, I never spare cutting my specimens, always looking to that which will best show texture. My main aim is to get things to show tueir beauty."

Of the great German Chancellor, Dr. Busch says that this man of Iron has bis west mome sons of apparent, or actual dissutisfaction with his